

NUMBER 91.

Hold Your Currency Pocket-Books!
To make your UNCLE SAMUEL'S Postage Currency Book your working and wallet want one. Sold by Dealers in **PAID IN FULL** and **CENTINETS**.

The National Almanac
ND Annual Record for 1869, just received and for sale by
J. SUTHERLAND.

WINDOW SHADES.
We have received this day large lot of Plain Fancy and Gilt.

PAPER SHADES.
Surpassing in beauty anything ever brought to this city. Also

WALL PAPER
and paper for Side Lights, which, for cheapness, we offer at
O. J. DORRIN.

May 29th, 1863.

JUNE MAGAZINES.
HARRIS', Atlantic Magazine, Little's Family Religion, Peterson's and Demoreest's Fashion Book or MODELS.
JUN 30th, 1863. J. M. SMITH

A SPLENDID line of Brocade and Chenille Scarfs & Neckties &c.

A RARE CHANCE!

GREAT BARGAINS

The large stock of

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.,

at

BEALE'S OLD STAND

[a] now selling at

A Trifling Advance on New York Cost.

The stock has been recently replenished with a large assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

and a rare opportunity is offered to those wishing to purchase goods in this line to do so at

Very Low Figures.

All persons having claims against Mr. Beale are requested to

Present the Same to Me,

at the store, for payment, and all demands due him

MUST BE AT ONCE SETTLED UP.

For the proprietor, MRS. J. B. BEALE.

Janesville, May 24, 1863. my24aw1f

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.

J. H. BALCH,

Having had charge of the Abstract Books of Bennett, Cassady & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his connection with the public office as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Register of Deeds), and familiarity with the records of the County is prepared to furnish

ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON,

embracing everything on record—Conveyances, Taxes and Judgments. No charge for Examinations, conveyancing done on short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

J. H. BALCH, Notary Public.

Janesville, Rock County, Wis. f2d4w

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. PENDLTON HAS REMOVED HIS

DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dowry, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap24daw1f

REMOVAL

DR. M. B. JOHNSON

Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. f2d4w

New Family Grocery Store.

Fresh Goods and Low Prices.

CROOK BORNHEIM, having rented the store three

on Main street, has stocked it with

A Full Supply of Family Groceries,

As I intend to keep in all respects,

A First Class Family Grocery,

and sell at the lowest rates, I can make it an object for permanent family trade or transient purchasers.

My brother, Ben. Bornheim, so well known in Rock county as the proprietor of Bornheim's clothing store, is a clerk in my store, and will be happy to furnish with fresh goods and low prices. Orders left at the store or sent by mail will receive prompt attention. f2d4w

Janesville, June 13th, 1863. j2d4w

NEW BOOKS

Just received at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

PETERS' Tax Law,

The Story of My Career,

The Story of My Career,

The Story of My Career,

The Story of My Career,

The Story of My Career,

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City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, June 20, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

There is a certain class of political hypocrites who rail at republicans, (among whom we include the Monitor of this city,) about restoring the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." In the same breath they insist that the war could have been prevented by adopting the Crittenden compromise. They do not reflect that this would have involved a change of the constitution to suit the slaveholders. Because republicans were opposed to meddling with the "Constitution as it is," and against making it what it is not, they are condemned by these consistent reasoners.

Can the Union be restored as it was before the war? Can the bombardment of Fort Sumter be recalled? Can the history of rebel atrocities be buried in oblivion? Can the battle fields be forgotten, or the lives of Union soldiers, sacrificed by the infernal rebel leaders in unrelenting revolt, be restored? The Union as it was—look at the "track of desolation" where the armies have contended—can that be restored? It is vain to talk about restoring to the country its precious lives, its treasures, and its property, destroyed by this unholy rebellion.

The old politicians may look back at the "sheep-pots of Egypt," and sigh for the time to return, when northern doughfaces and southern aristocrats sat down in conventions and divided the government between them, but those days have vanished forever. No such Union as that can ever come again. Those who refuse to recognize the progress made during the last two bloody years in political ideas, are of the class who learn nothing. They are of course unprepared to accept the truth that the soul of this great republic "is marching on" to a higher and a freer destiny amid the smoke of battle. As well might we expect the earthquake to yield up its buried cities, or that continents upheaved by internal convulsions should sink again to their former places, as to anticipate that every thing will be restored to its former condition, after this stupendous rebellion is put down. None but a dreamer can expect it. The Union will stand, but it will be a new Union, like the "new heaven" spoken of, purified by fire.

In that "good time coming" when there will be a solid and lasting peace, based upon freedom and justice to all men, the hunkers of the old dispensation will be as much out of place as Satan in the celestial spheres, and our private opinion is that they will all, (cloven-foot included,) take up their abode together—somewhere else.

A Sure Test.

When you find a newspaper full of

accusations of arbitrary arrests, declaring every

act of the government a violation of the

constitution and an infringement of law,

praising about civil courts and military despotism, denouncing abolitionists, preaching the immaculate honesty of the democratic party, and groaning about free speech and a free press, while it has not a word of condemnation of the rebellion or an expression of sympathy with the efforts to put it down, you can safely conclude that that paper is at heart disloyal, and lacks only the courage to openly sustain the rebellion and unite with the rebels for the overthrow of the government.

WHY HOOKER IS NOT HEARD FROM.—

The silence in regard to the action and position of Gen. Hooker's army has attracted the attention of every one. The explanation is said to be this: Gen. Hooker sent a confidential dispatch to the associated press, making a request not to publish anything whatever relative to the movements of the army of the Potomac, and especially not to mention where his headquarters were, but after a battle he did not care how severely they criticised the conduct of himself and officers. The press has kindly respected Gen. Hooker's wishes, and therefore, during the past week, no notice whatever of the movements of Hooker's army has appeared in the loyal prints.

The Washington Star a few days since said—"Some of the northern papers seem distressed with the fear that Hooker is idling away precious time in the neighborhood of Washington while Lee is rapidly getting away from his grasp. We were at liberty to enlighten our contemporaries, they would see they were never more mistaken."

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.—A Baltimore correspondent says of this fight: The 6th Maryland suffered a loss of 300, and the Pennsylvania regiment brought back to the ferry only 51 men. This successful retreat, though which none is more brilliant in our records, was owing, independently of individual heroism, to the fact that the regiments maintained the utmost discipline and good order. They fought as disciplined units without confusion, and returned, after a fatiguing march, solidly and unitedly to Harper's Ferry. Our whole force engaged at any time was not more than 6,000. The force of the enemy could not have been less than 30,000!

Talkers refrain from evil speaking when listeners refrain from evil hearing.

The Madison Patriot of yesterday contains the official proceedings of the 7th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at La Crosse, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 19th of June. Seventy-four regular and several honorary members were present. A request was received from the secretary of the State Historical Society for a regular contribution of each newspaper printed in the state, and illustrating by several examples the value of a bound file of newspapers. A tax of \$1 was assessed on each member to pay the expenses of printing the proceedings of the association. Messrs. Ballou, Blakeslee, Webb, Walworth and Page were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of deceased members, and subsequently reported a series in relation to O. J. Allen of the Ripon Times, George W. Wolf of the Yreka Express, W. C. Rogers of the La Crosse Republican, and L. O. Shrader a veteran printer, late resident of Grant County.

Messrs. J. R. Bohan, A. J. Turner, S. D. Carpenter, M. M. Pomeroy and J. Walworth were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of the craft in the legislature. A series of resolutions relating to the duties and privileges of the press in regard to criticizing the acts of the government in the suppression of the present rebellion were introduced—one by S. D. Carpenter of the Madison Patriot; a second (or "set-off") by Mr. Page of the Madison Journal; a third by Mr. Bennett of the Elkhorn Independent, and a fourth by Mr. Andrews of the Boonville Broad Axe. These were referred to a committee which made disagreeing reports, and the association finally laid the whole matter on the table without action.

The following resolutions were adopted: Thanking the committee who prepared the memorial to the last legislature in relation to legal advertising and legal fees for the same.

Disapproving the practice of editorial "stealing."

Accepting an invitation for a steamboat excursion up the river.

For the appointment of a committee to report a plan for an editors' monument in the Capitol park.

Requesting a short auto-biography of each member of the association, for publication.

Requesting each member to furnish the State Historical Society with a photograph of himself.

Offering a premium of \$10 for the best essay on "The Model Printing Office," to be read at the next meeting of the association.

Tendering thanks to various persons for hospitalities received, and to the officers of the association.

Designating Madison as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Sanford, Racine.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Bohan, Ozaukee; J. Walworth, Richland; W. C. Webb, Waukegan.

Corresponding Secretary—S. D. Carpenter, Madison.

Recording Secretary—Lute A. Taylor, Prescott.

Executive—George Hyer, Madison.

Executive Committee—J. T. Moak, Watertown; A. J. Turner, Portage.

The annual address was prepared and read by George Hyer, and the poem was sent in by George C. Ginty, who was unable to be present.

An excursion up the river closed the proceedings, which all seemed to be pleased with, and sent the participants home feeling better for a holiday cessation from work, and generally satisfied with all they saw, received and performed. We regret that we were ourselves unable to be present, and take hand in the business and amusements of the convention.

A Riot in Chicago—Enrolling Officers Stoned and Injured.

A. H. Carter and J. B. Bailey are the enrolling officers in the 4th ward of this city, and have experienced considerable difficulty in getting a certain class of residents on 4th Avenue (Buffalo street) to give their names. At noon to-day they went down with Deputy Marshal Webb to arrest four of these contumacious individuals. They succeeded in arresting two men, when the whole neighborhood—men, women and children—some three hundred in all—turned out to resist the officers and rescue the men. They hurled stones, bricks, bottles, and other missiles, and the officers were forced to leave to save their lives. Mr. Carter was struck on the head with stones, receiving serious wounds, and rendered insensible. He was taken to a drug store, and restoratives were applied. It is feared the wound is dangerous. Mr. Bailey, the other enrolling officer, was also struck on the side of his face, leaving a bad gash. Deputy Marshal Webb also received some slight injuries. One of the arrested men is in custody; the other escaped.

There is a regular rebellion against law and order on 4th avenue, in the 4th ward, south of 12th street. We learn that Provost Marshal James and Deputy Marshal Webb, with a force of policemen, have gone down to the "seat of war" to quell the disturbance, arrest the ringleaders, and restore peace.—Journal of the 26th.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense grain elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 500 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insure correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the northwest is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it. daw1f

COMFORTING.—When the rebels were at Green Castle, Pennsylvania, the copperheads attempted to ingratiate themselves into the favor of their southern friends, but invariably met with cold comfort. Their treason to the north was denounced by the rebels. Gen. Jenkins remarked to one of them that "if he had been President Lincoln he would have hanged Vallandigham a year ago; that he was a traitor, and the south did not want our rubbish."

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, THE DIVISION, 17th ARMY CORPS, CHICAGO, ILL. June 18, 1863.

Dear Brother:—I have just received the package you sent me, containing the linen shirts, hose, medicines, &c., and for which I am one thousand times obliged. Please tender my kindest regards to the fair ladies who made the shirts, &c., and also to Mr. Parker, for kindly remembering a poor soldier boy. Your official envelope, containing "strengthening plasters" (alias pocket handkerchiefs), has arrived, also, and I am much obliged to you for them, as I was just about out. The quartermaster's department has, or will change hands in a few days, and Spencer Eldridge and myself will leave for the 12th Wisconsin battery to-morrow, and take the field again for awhile, and also hope to have a hand in at the fall of Vicksburg.

Our poor division (7th) is reduced to 3,000 effective men, and when it left Milliken's Bend, La., in May, it numbered 7,500 as brave boys as ever shouldered a musket. The 2d brigade of our division, in the last charge upon Vicksburg, went into that charge 1900 strong, and came back to camp with 833 men. Col. Boomer, commanding the brigade, was killed. An awful slaughter, but they made many rebels bite the dust. Six men of one regiment placed the American flag on the outside of the rebel breastworks, and fought under it for four hours, and scores of rebels paid the penalty for their temerity in venturing to lay hands on that glorious old flag. About dusk our boys carried it back to their regiment in triumph. From this you may imagine the close quarters they were in, and how fiercely raged the conflict.

The negroes had a fight at Milliken's Bend, and although I wrote you once from that place that I thought they would run at the first smell of powder, I must admit they fought bravely; and the fact of the matter is, that if the government will only place good officers over them, they will be the greatest terror to the rebels. They have old sores to mend, and I assure you there will be no sympathy, or no quarter on either side. It would do you good to see them drill. They pick up the manual much faster than white men, and O, how it sets them up when they receive a musket and United States uniform; and they show their approbation by making the old musket "shine like a nigger's heel."

In the fight at the Bend, the negroes lost about 20 killed and 150 wounded. They used the bayonet, stock and barrel. One fellow shot one rebel, bayoneted another, and finished the third by knocking his brains out with the butt of his musket. Another took his old master prisoner, brought him in to his officers and introduced him as "My ole massa." He was a happy nigger.

I met Major Bailey and John Wingate, also Barrere, on the steamer John D. Perry, just arrived here from Memphis. They came to pay off the army. I had a pleasant chat about Janesville, and things in general, and as nothing would do but I should bring them to the front, I immediately accommodated them with mules, and we all started on the trip, some six miles over the hills, (a hard road to travel, I assure you,) and I showed them the elephant before their return.

We have three large siege guns in position, and as luck would have it, they were firing into the enemy's lines when we arrived. John and the Major did not know what to make of them. They said it was the first time they ever saw guns fired with shot or shell, and I thought so myself, to see their long faces when the old things would bust, and make things fly every way.

We have some 300 guns bearing on Vicksburg, and I believe we are going to give them a salute which will last for two days without intermission, from all the guns along the line; also the mortar boats and the gunboats on the river. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

We are going to follow out that old adage with Pemberton and his crew; at least we will try the efficacy of the thing with them. The city is doomed to destruction if they do not surrender. Gen. Grant stated that some of these fine structures would have the polish knocked off of them before many days. Grant has received about 25,000 reinforcements from Schofield and Burnside, and as Joe Johnston has made his appearance in our rear with some 30,000 greybacks, there will be fun on both sides of Grant's lines. Our rear is well protected, and there is no fear of defeat, as we have men enough to warm the wax in old Johnston's ear as well as Vicksburg. I have just visited, with Major Bailey and Wingate, 90 fine pieces of artillery that are captured from the rebels. They are fine brass pieces, with caissons attached, and all ready for use. I don't think they can scrape up ten pieces of artillery in this part of the country to play against Grant's rear. They have some awful big guns in Vicksburg, but they cannot reach us in the rear, as they are all in the river batteries.

This is my last letter till the place falls, as we intend to spend the 4th of July in the rebel stronghold.

I have quite recovered from my late illness, and hope to have a hand in breaking the backbone of rebellion in the taking of Vicksburg.

Thankful for past favors, I am yours, ARCHY.

To D. S. GLASSCOTT, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eagle Regiment.

YOUNG'S POINT, La., June 13, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—For the first time in 43 days, the regiment has tents to sleep in. We have been on another expedition, up the Yazoo river to Sartatia, 80 miles from this point. We also made another trip to Mechanicsburg, skirmishing with the enemy and driving him four miles, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 16 wounded—two from our regiment, both dangerously. The enemy lost in killed 6, 30 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our regiment did some splendid skirmishing, driving the rebels for near two miles at double-quick, into and through the town, they firing from

the buildings at us, and we fired the buildings.

We have Taylor's Chicago battery with us now, six guns, and they did some splendid shooting in the engagement at Mechanicsburg.

We arrived at Haines' Bluff on last Sunday night, and Monday night Mower's brigade was ordered to Young's Point, to protect government stores and gunboats, and to guard against the rebels coming over from Vicksburg and destroying the mortar boats, which are giving them so much trouble. We expect some trouble here from the force that attacked the negro regiments at Milliken's, last Sunday, but I think the blacks gave them a dose that will regulate them for a short time. We don't want to hear any more about negroes not fighting. I have made many inquiries, and all agree that the negroes fought bravely, and used the bayonet freely. I talked with one of the 9th Louisiana, who was wounded in the foot and through the arm. I asked him if he shot many times. "Yes, sir," said he, "I shot right smart, and I punched with my bayonet, too." "What," said I, "you don't mean to say you killed a rebel with your bayonet?" "Oh yes, sir; I'm sure I killed him, for I put the bayonet clear plumb through him, and he just light over on his back, and I know he is done gone dead, sure." I asked him, if the gunboats had not come up as they did, if he did not think the rebels would have whipped them. "Well, master," said he, "you see, there was surely four of them to one of us, and I think they would see a while got de best of us, for you see they had so many that they would soon had us all killed, and then you know we could not done any more wud 'em." I think that pretty good. If they intend to fight until they are all killed, I think they will do to use for soldiers. I wish there were five hundred thousand of them in the field, to-day.

I wrote to you about two weeks ago, saying that it would take forty thousand men to raise the siege of Vicksburg. To-day, it would take one hundred thousand. Don't feel uneasy—we have a sure thing. It will take a little time, but better take a few weeks than to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men. We are all willing to wait. We have all been at the door, and have seen the elephant; we got into the trenches, but could not climb them. I gave you an account of the part our regiment and brigade took in the storming of the works, in a letter written a few days after the fight.

Our lines are so close to the enemy now that the men of the two armies can converse with each other, and I am informed that 400 federal guns frown on the besieged city. Bombarding is kept up morning and evening, and by the mortar boats during the night. The middle of the days are so hot that both armies lay off in the shade. Our sharpshooters lay so close to the rebel forts that it is almost impossible for them to work their guns. If a man sticks his head above the works he is sure to get a dozen bullets sent at him. To-day General Grant is thundering away at them with all his artillery, and we are having the biggest 4th of July down here now—a day you ever read about. It commenced this morning, and for 48 hours 400 guns will throw shot and shell into the enemy's works; some of them throw shot that weigh over 200 lbs. Men are at work mining the forts, and some of them will soon be torn to atoms with powder.

A part of the 8th regiment is on picket duty directly in front of the city, at short range with a rifle, to keep the men from obtaining water from the Mississippi, and to prevent any portion of them from escaping on rafts across into Louisiana. The health of the regiment is not good at present. The most of the men are worn out from fatigue, and more men are sick now than at any time since we were in Missouri. The weather is very warm here, and the hottest is yet to come.

Wisconsin has 13 infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, and several batteries around Vicksburg. Some of the new regiments suffered terribly from the heat in marching from Mechanicsburg down. Several out of the 27th died on the march from the effects of heat. The 26th nearly all dropped out along the way. It is surprising to see the difference between old and new troops in marching. Our brigade came into camp in good shape, while brigades composed of new troops were in very bad order, but they will soon get used to it. We have been at it now nearly two years, and it any other brigade has been hammered around more than we have it is unknown to us. You know everybody thinks their regiment has done the most. If any one at home wants to satisfy himself as to which regiment has done the most marching, let him go to Madison and examine the record of events, on the monthly returns of each regiment. That is what tells. But I hope none of us will have to do much more marching, until we march home. My best wishes to all.

Yours truly, W. B. BRITTON,

Major 8th W. I. V.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAMP OF THE 8th WISCONSIN, NEAR YOUNG'S POINT, June 19, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all get along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

On the 2d of May, our division left camp at Duckport, leaving tents and knapsacks, taking only a wool blanket and oil cloth. On the sixth day out we reached Hard Times' landing, on the Louisiana shore, where our regiment was taken on board the gunboat Louisville, and landed at Grand Gulf. There is no need of my giving a description of this point, of which you have already had so many. Here we were given three days' rations, to last five, and off we traveled the next day. Nothing of interest transpired until the day before the fight at Raymond, when our advance met a small force of the enemy, which had burned a bridge and delayed us till next day, or we should probably have had the fight there, as they were on our road and met Logan's division at the cross roads.—

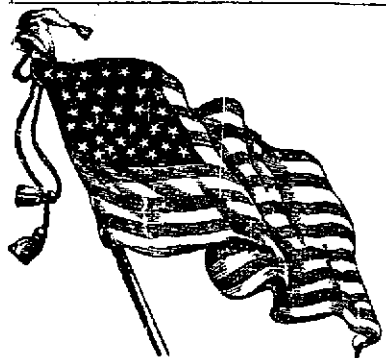
At Raymond, Sherman's corps took the right and McPherson's the left on the advance to Jackson; when at Mississippi Springs, twelve miles from Jackson, a small force was encountered and driven back; three miles Jackson the enemy was met in force, and the fighting commenced in earnest. Slowly they were driven back, until near the breastworks, when a charge was ordered along the whole line; away the men started with a cheer, and when the breastworks were reached the rebels had skedaddled in a hurry, leaving seventeen cannon behind. Gen. Mower planted the flag of the 11th Missouri on the capitol. All commissary and quartermaster's stores were burnt, together with state prison and a large cotton factory, run by the prisoners and employed in making clothing for the rebels; although a good portion of the town was burned, the capitol was not, as the papers stated.

On the 16th we left Jackson and marched to Vicksburg, where we arrived on the 19th, and on the 22d we were in the charge on the works; but all were repulsed, and Gen. Sherman said that if this brigade could not gain the enemy's works there was no need of trying.

On the 26th our brigade started for Snyder's Bluff, where we arrived the next day; on the 27th, on being joined by a brigade from Blair's and one from Steele's division, the whole commanded by Gen. Blair, the command started for Mechanicsburg, where they arrived on the 29th. The cavalry had a small skirmish with the enemy, who were driven beyond the town. On the 30th we started back, arriving at Haines' Bluff on the 31st; here we stayed until the 3d of June, and then went aboard boats and started up the Yazoo River to Sartatia, four miles from Mechanicsburg. On the morning of the fourth we landed and marched out towards Mechanicsburg, and had proceeded hardly a mile when we encountered the enemy. Gen. Mower saw several boats coming up the river, when he halted the brigade and sent back his aid to see what it was. Maj. Gen. Kimball had arrived with a lot of new troops that had been lying around Jackson and La Grange, Tennessee. He wanted Gen. Mower to allow him to put one of his brigades ahead; but Mower told him (Kimball) that he had orders to proceed to Mechanicsburg, take the place and hold it, and he was going to do it. Gen. Kimball offered the major in command of the 5th Illinois cavalry, \$50 if he would take the battery that the rebels had been playing on us with; the major said he was not fighting for money. We drove the rebels from town with only a loss of two or three wounded in the infantry and a few in the cavalry. The cavalry made a charge and captured 20 or 30 prisoners, some of them with sabre cuts across the head.

On the 7th Gen. Kimball marched the command back to Haines' Bluff, arriving on the 8th. The 26th and 27th Wisconsin were along, many of them were sun-struck.

Hearing of the attack on Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, Gen. Mower with this brigade was ordered to this place, where we remained four days and then started for Richmond, at which place there were three brigades of rebels. Near the place we were joined by Gen. Ellett with the marine corps, but no part of



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And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

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In that "good time coming" when there will be a solid and lasting peace, based upon freedom and justice to all men, the hunkers of the old dispensation will be as much out of place as Satan in the celestial spheres, and our private opinion is that they will all, (clown-foot included), take up their abode together—somewhere else.

A Sure Test.

When you find a newspaper full of censures of arbitrary arrests, declaring every act of the government a violation of the constitution and an infringement of law, prating about civil courts and military despotism, denouncing abolitionists, preaching the immaculate honesty of the democratic party, and groaning about free speech and a free press, while it has not a word of condemnation of the rebellion or an expression of sympathy with the efforts to put it down, you can safely conclude that that paper is at heart disloyal, and lacks only the courage to openly sustain the rebellion and unite with the rebels for the overthrow of the government.

WHY HOOKER IS NOT HEARD FROM.
The silence in regard to the action and position of Gen. Hooker's army has attracted the attention of every one. The explanation is said to be this: Gen. Hooker sent a confidential dispatch to the associated press, making a request not to publish anything whatever relative to the movements of the army of the Potomac, and especially not to mention where his headquarters were, but after a battle he did not care how severely they criticised the conduct of himself and officers. The press has kindly respected Gen. Hooker's wishes, and therefore, during the past week, no notice whatever of the movements of Hooker's army has appeared in the loyal prints.

The Washington Star a few days since said—"Some of the northern papers seem distressed with the fear that Hooker is idling away precious time in the neighborhood of Washington while Lee is rapidly getting away from his grasp. Were we at liberty to enlighten our contemporaries, they would see they were never more mistaken."

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.—A Baltimore correspondent says of this fight: "The 6th Maryland suffered a loss of 300, and the Pennsylvania regiment brought back to the ferry only 51 men. This successful retreat, though which none is more brilliant in our records, was owing, independently of individual heroism, to the fact that the regiments maintained the utmost discipline and good order. They fought as regiments without confusion, and returned, after a fatiguing march, solidly and unitedly to Harper's Ferry. Our whole force engaged at any time was not more than 6,000. The force of the enemy could not have been less than 30,000!"

Talkers will refrain from evil speaking when listeners refrain from evil hearing.

Editorial Convention.

The Madison Patriot of yesterday contains the official proceedings of the 7th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at La Crosse, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 19th of June. Seventy-four regular and several honorary members were present. A request was received from the secretary of the State Historical Society for a regular contribution of each newspaper printed in the state, and illustrating by several examples the value of a bound file of newspapers. A tax of \$1 was assessed on each member to pay the expenses of printing the proceedings of the association. Messrs. Ballou, Blakeslee, Webb, Walworth and Page were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of deceased members, and subsequently reported a series in relation to C. J. Allen of the Ripon Times, George W. Wolf of the Virqua Expositor, W. C. Rogers of the La Crosse Republican, and L. O. Shradler a veteran printer, late resident of Grant county.

Messrs. J. R. Bohan, A. J. Turner, S. D. Carpenter, M. R. Pomeroy and J. Walworth were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of the craft in the legislature. A series of resolutions relating to the duties and privileges of the press in regard to criticizing the acts of the government in the suppression of the present rebellion were introduced—one by S. D. Carpenter of the Madison Patriot; a second (or "set-off") by Mr. Page of the Madison Journal; a third by Mr. Bennett of the Elkhorn Independent, and a fourth by Mr. Andrews of the Boscobel Broad Axe. These were referred to a committee which made disagreeing reports, and the association finally laid the whole matter on the table without action.

The following resolutions were adopted. Thanking the committee who prepared the memorial to the last legislature in relation to legal advertising and legal fees for the same.

Disapproving the practice of editorial "stealing."

Accepting an invitation for a steamboat excursion up the river.

For the appointment of a committee to report a plan for an editors' monument in the Capitol park.

Requesting a short auto-biography of each member of the association, for publication.

Requesting each member to furnish the State Historical Society with a photograph of himself.

Offering a premium of \$10 for the best essay on "The Model Printing Office," to be read at the next meeting of the association.

Tendering thanks to various persons for hospitalities received, and to the officers of the association.

Designating Madison as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Sanford, Racine.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Bohan, Ozaukee; J. Walworth, Richland; W. C. Webb, Waukesha.

Corresponding Secretary—S. D. Carpenter, Madison.

Recording Secretary—Lute A. Taylor, Prescott.

Treasurer—George Hyer, Madison.

Executive Committee—J. T. Monk, Watertown; A. J. Turner, Portage.

The annual address was prepared and read by George Hyer, and the poem was sent in by George C. Ginty, who was unable to be present.

An excursion up the river closed the proceedings, which all seemed to be pleased with, and sent the participants home feeling better for a holiday cessation from work, and generally satisfied with all they saw, received and performed. We regret that we were ourselves unable to be present, and take a hard in the business and amusements of the convention.

A Riot in Chicago—Enrolling Officers Stoned and Injured.

A. H. Carter and J. B. Bailey are the enrolling officers in the 4th ward of this city, and have experienced considerable difficulty in getting a certain class of residents of the 4th Ave. (Buffalo street) to give their names. At noon to-day they went down with Deputy Marshal Webb to arrest four of these conspicuous individuals. They succeeded in arresting two men when the whole neighborhood—men, women and children—some three hundred in all—turned out to resist the officers and rescue the men. They hurled stones, bricks, bottles, clubs and other missiles, and the officers were forced to leave to save their lives. Mr. Carter was struck on the head with stones, receiving serious wounds, and rendered insensible. He was taken to a drug store, and restoratives were applied. It is feared the wound is dangerous. Mr. Bailey, the other enrolling officer, was also struck on the side of his face, leaving a bad gash. Deputy Marshal Webb also received some slight injuries. One of the arrested men is in custody; the other escaped.

There is a regular rebellion against law and order on 4th avenue, in the 4th ward, south of 12th street. We learn that Provost Marshal James and Deputy Marshal Webb, with a force of policemen, have gone down to the "seat of war" to quell the disturbance, arrest the ringleaders, and restore peace.—*Journal of the 26th.*

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense grain elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 600 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insure correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the northwest is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

COMFORTING.—When the rebels were at Green Castle, Pennsylvania, the copperheads attempted to ingratiate themselves into the favor of their southern friends, but invariably met with cold comfort. Their treason to the north was denounced by the rebels. Gen. Jenkins remarked to one of them that "if he had been President Lincoln a year ago; that he was a traitor, and the south did not want our rubbish."

From Vicksburg.

Dear Brother.—I have just received the package you sent me, containing the linen shirts, hose, medicines, &c., and for which I am one thousand times obliged. Please tender my kindest regards to the fair ladies who made the shirts, &c., and also to Mr. Parker, for kindly remembering a poor soldier boy. Your official envelope, containing "strengthening plasters," (alias pocket handkerchiefs,) has arrived, also, and I am much obliged to you for them, as I was just about out. The quartermaster's department has, or will change hands in a few days, and Spencer Eldridge and myself will leave for the 12th Wisconsin battery to-morrow, and take the field again for awhile, and also hope to have a hand in at the fall of Vicksburg.

Our poor division (7th) is reduced to 3,000 effective men, and when it left Milliken's Bend, La., in May, it numbered 7,500 as brave boys as ever shouldered a musket. The 2d brigade of our division, in the last charge upon Vicksburg, went into that charge 1900 strong, and came back to camp with 933 men. Col. Boomer, commanding the brigade, was killed. An awful slaughter, but they made many rebels bite the dust. Six men of one regiment placed the American flag on the outside of the rebel breastworks, and fought under it for four hours, and scores of rebels paid the penalty for their temerity in venturing to lay hands on that glorious old flag. About dusk our boys carried it back to their regiment in triumph. From this you may imagine the close quarters they were in, and how fiercely raged the conflict.

The negroes had a fight at Milliken's Bend, and although I wrote you once from that place that I thought they would run at the first smell of powder, I must admit they fought bravely; and the fact of the matter is, that if the government will only place good officers over them, they will be the greatest terror to the rebels.

They have old sores to mend, and I assure you there will be no sympathy, or no quarter on either side. It would do you good to see them drill. They pick up the musket much faster than white men, and O, how it sets them up when they receive a musket and United States uniform; and they show their approbation by making the old musket "shine like a nigger's heel." In the fight at the Bend, the negroes lost about 20 killed and 150 wounded. They used the bayonet, stock and barrel. One fellow shot one rebel, bayoneted another, and finished the third by knocking his brains out with the butt of his musket. Another took his old master prisoner, brought him in to his officers and introduced him as "My ole massa." He was a happy nigger.

I met Major Bailey and John Wingate, also Barrere, on the steamer John D. Perry, just arrived here from Memphis. They came to pay off the army. I had a pleasant chat about Janesville, and things in general, and as nothing would do but I should bring them to the front, I immediately accommodated them with mules, and we all started on the trip, some six miles over the hills, (a hard road to travel, I assure you), and I showed them the elephant before their return.

We have three large siege guns in position, and as luck would have it, they were firing into the enemy's lines when we arrived. John and the Major did not know what to make of them. They said it was the first time they ever saw guns fired with shot or shell, and I thought as myself, to see their long faces when the old things would bust, and make things fly every way.

We have some 300 guns bearing on Vicksburg, and I believe we are going to give them a salute which will last for two days without intermission, from all the guns along the line; also the mortar boats and the gunboats on the river. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

We are going to follow out that old adage with Pemberton and his crew; at least we will try the efficacy of the thing with them. The city is doomed to destruction if they do not surrender. Gen. Grant stated that some of these fine structures would have the polish knocked off of them before many days. Grant has received about 25,000 reinforcements from Schofield and Burnside, and as Joe Johnston has made his appearance in our rear with some 30,000 greybacks, there will be fun on both sides of Grant's lines. Our rear is well protected, and there is no fear of defeat, as we have men enough to warm the wax in old Johnston's ears as well as Vicksburg. I have just visited, with Major Bailey and Wingate, 90 fine pieces of artillery that are captured from the rebels. They are fine brass pieces, with caissons attached, and all ready for use. I don't think they can scrape up ten pieces of artillery in this part of the country to play against Grant's rear. They have some awful big guns in Vicksburg, but they cannot reach us in the rear, as they are all in the river batteries. This is my last letter till the place falls, as we intend to spend the 4th of July in the rebel stronghold.

I have quite recovered from my late illness, and hope to have a hand in breaking the backbone of rebellion in the taking of Vicksburg.

Thankful for past favors, I am yours, ARCHY.

To D. S. GLASSCOTT, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eagle Regiment.

YOUNG'S POINT, La., June 13, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—For the first time in 43 days, the regiment has tents to sleep in.

We have been on another expedition, up the Yazoo river to Sattalia, 80 miles from this point. We also made another trip to Mechanicsburg, skirmishing with the enemy and driving him four miles, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 16 wounded—two from our regiment, both dangerously. The enemy lost in killed 6, 30 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our regiment did some splendid skirmishing, driving the rebels for near two miles at double-quick, and through the town, they firing from

the buildings at us, and we fired the buildings. We have Taylor's Chicago battery with us now, six guns, and they did some splendid shooting in the engagement at Mechanicsburg.

We arrived at Haines' Bluff on last Sunday night, and Monday night Mower's brigade was ordered to Young's Point, to protect government stores and gunboats, and to guard against the rebels coming over from Vicksburg and destroying the mortar boats, which are giving them so much trouble. We expect some trouble here from the force that attacked the negro regiments at Milliken's, last Sunday, but I think the blacks gave them a dose that will regulate them for a short time. We don't want to hear any more about negroes not fighting. I have made many inquiries, and all agree that the negroes fought bravely, and used the bayonet freely. I talked with one of the 9th Louisiana, who was wounded in the foot and through the arm. I asked him if he shot many times. "Yes, sir," said he, "I shot right smart, and I punched with my bayonet, too." "What," said I, "you don't mean to say you killed a rebel with your bayonet?" "Oh yes, sir; I'm sure I killed him, for I put the bayonet clear plumb through him, and he just light over on his back, and I know he is done gone dead, sure." I asked him, if the gunboats had not come up as they did, if he did not think the rebels would have whipped them. "Wall, master," said he, "you see, there was surely four of them to one of us, and I think they would after a while got the best of us, for you see they had so many that they would soon have us all killed, and then you know we could not do any more wild 'em." I think that pretty good. If they intend to fight until they are all killed, I think they will do to use for soldiers. I wish there were five hundred thousand of them in the field, to-day.

I wrote to you about two weeks ago, saying that it would take forty thousand men to raise the siege of Vicksburg. To-day, it would take one hundred thousand. Don't feel uneasy—we have a sure thing. It will take a little time, but better take a few weeks than to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men. We are all willing to wait. We have all been at the door, and have seen the elephant; we got into the trenches, but could not climb them. I gave you an account of the part our regiment and brigade took in the storming of the works, in a letter written a few days after the fight. Our lines are so close to the enemy now that the men of the two armies can converse with each other, and I am informed that 400 federal guns frown on the beleaguered city. Bombarding is kept up morning and evening, and by the mortar boats during the night. The middle of the days are so hot that both armies lay off in the shade. Our sharpshooters lay so close to the rebel forts that it is almost impossible for them to work their guns. If a man sticks his head above the works he is sure to get a dozen bullets sent him. To day General Grant is thundering away at them with his artillery, and we are having the biggest 4th of July down here now—a day you ever read about. It commenced this morning, and for 48 hours 400 guns will throw shot and shell into the enemy's works; some of them throw shot that weigh over 200 lbs. Men are at work mining the forts, and some of them will soon be torn to atoms with powder.

A part of the 8th regiment is on picket duty directly in front of the city, at short range with a rifle, to keep the men from obtaining water from the Mississippi, and to prevent any portion of them from escaping on rafts across into Louisiana. The health of the regiment is not good at present. The most of the men are worn out from fatigue, and more men are sick now than at any time since we were in Missouri. The weather is very warm here, and the hottest is yet to come.

Wisconsin has 13 infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, and several batteries around Vicksburg. Some of the new regiments suffered terribly from the heat in marching from Mechanicsburg down. Several out of the 27th died on the march from the effects of heat. The 25th nearly all dropped out along the way. It is surprising to see the difference between old and new troops in marching. Our brigade came into camp in good shape, while brigades composed of new troops were in very bad order, but they will soon get used to it. We have been at it now nearly two years, and if any other brigade has been hammered around more than we have it is unknown to us. You know everybody thinks their regiment has done the most. If any one at home wants to satisfy himself as to which regiment has done the most marching, let him go to Madison and examine the record of events, on the monthly returns of each regiment. That is what tells. But I hope none of us will have to do much more marching, until we march home. My best wishes to all.

Yours truly, W. B. BRITTON,
Major 8th W. I. V.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all got along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

On the 22d of May, our division left camp at Duckport, leaving tents and knapsacks, taking only a wool blanket and oil cloth. On the sixth day out we reached Hard Times' landing, on the Louisiana shore, where one regiment was taken on board the gunboat Louisville, and landed at Grand Gulf. There is no need of my giving a description of this point, of which you have already had so many. Here we were given three days' rations, to last five, and off we traveled the next day. Nothing of interest transpired until the day before the fight at Raymond, when our advance met a small force of the enemy, which had burned a bridge and delayed us till next day, or we should probably have had the fight there, as they were on our road and met Logan's division at the cross roads.

At Raymond, Sherman's corps took the right and McPherson's the left on the advance to Jackson; when at Mississippi Springs, twelve miles from Jackson, a small force was encountered and driven back; three miles Jackson the enemy was met in force, and the fighting commenced in earnest. Slowly they were driven back, until near the breastworks, when a charge was ordered along the whole line; away the men started with a cheer, and when the breastworks were reached the rebels had skedaddled in a hurry, leaving seventeen cannon behind. Gen. Mower planted the flag of the 11th Missouri on the capitol.

All commissary and quartermaster's stores were burnt, together with state prison and a large cotton factory, run by the prisoners and employed in making clothing for the rebels; although a good portion of the town was burnt, the capitol was not, as the papers stated.

On the 16th we left Jackson and marched to Vicksburg, where we arrived on the 19th, and on the 22d we were in the charge on the works; but all were repulsed, and Gen. Sherman said that if this brigade could not gain the enemy's works there was no need of trying.

On the 25th our brigade started for Snyder's Bluff, where we arrived the next day; on the 27th, on being joined by a brigade from Blair's and one from Steele's division, the whole commanded by Gen. Blair, the command started for Mechanicsburg, where they arrived on the 29th. The cavalry had a small skirmish with the enemy, who were driven beyond the town. On the 30th we started back, arriving at Haines' Bluff on the 31st; here we stayed until the 3d of June, and then went aboard boats and started up the Yazoo River to Sattalia four miles from Mechanicsburg. On the morning of the fourth we landed and marched on towards Mechanicsburg, and had proceeded hardly a mile when we encountered the enemy. Gen. Mower saw several boats coming up the river, when he halted the brigade and sent back his aid to see what it was. Maj. Gen. Kimball had arrived with a lot of new troops that had been lying around Jackson and La Grange, Tennessee. He wanted Gen. Mower to allow him to put one of his brigades ahead; but Mower told him (Kimball) that he had orders to proceed to Mechanicsburg, take the place and hold it, and he was going to do it. Gen. Kimball offered the major in command of the 5th Illinois cavalry, \$50 if he would take the battery that the rebels had been playing on us with; the major said he was not fighting for money. We drove the rebels from town with only a loss of two or three wounded in the infantry and a few in the cavalry. The cavalry made a charge and captured 20 or 30 prisoners, some of them with sabre cuts across the head.

On the 7th Gen. Kimball marched the command back to Haines' Bluff, arriving on the 8th. The 25th and 27th Wisconsin were along, many of them were sun-struck.

Hearing of the attack on Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, Gen. Mower with this brigade was ordered to this place, where we remained four days and then started for Richmond, at which place there were three brigades of rebels. Near the place we were joined by Gen. Ellett with the marine corps, but no part of it except the battery was engaged. The 5th Minnesota, belonging to this brigade, was thrown out as skirmishes, and advanced, when they were met by a volley from one or two regiments lying behind a hedge fence, in a deep ravine. Gen. Mower started a flanking movement when they skedaddled. There was a creek on two sides of the town which was commanded at the bridge by a fort and a levee, behind which the infantry were stationed. Every house in the town and along the road back were burned to the ground.

You have the respects and thanks of Henry and myself for the papers which are received by us. Your old "devil," FRANK C. WHITTIER.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Business is partially suspended in the city, to-day. Receipts and shipments of goods by the Pennsylvania Central railroad are temporarily suspended.

The rebels have ten regiments, with artillery and cavalry, on South Mountain, beyond Gettysburg.

During the whole of last night and up to the present time, long trains of negro laden with goods and household furniture have entered the city. Farmers are flocking in with their horses; also, a number of contrabands of all ages and sexes. The matter of declaring martial law is under consideration.

The rebel column is slowly advancing on Carlisle.

NEW YORK, June 25.

A letter in town, dated Washington yesterday afternoon, says: "20,000 of Bragg's army are at Richmond doing garrison duty. Lee has his whole army, 125,000, in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was reinforced on the 19th."

A fleet of well armed vessels sailed to-day in search of the pirate Tacony.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Newbern (N. C.) advices to the 22d, state that there are no rebel troops in North Carolina except cavalry.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Information received here this morning from Maryland, is to the following purport: Gen. Lee is said to have passed through Winchester on Friday. The entire rebel army was then in motion, claiming to be 100,000 strong.

Evell was at Hagerstown on Monday, and on Tuesday marched for Pennsylvania. Longstreet's troops were about crossing the Potomac, and were to be on this side on Wednesday.

The rebel programme, according to a highly intelligent sympathizer, just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces will occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army will be well on the way. The rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the

meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia. All the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made to present a very fine appearance. Evell told his men to pay liberally for everything, and that although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it. These representations are sent for what they are worth. However extravagant and sensation-like they may appear, they are truthful representations of the hopes and expectations of intelligent and thinking rebels.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.

Special to Chicago Tribune. The following is an abstract of the resolutions of the copperhead convention to-day:

The first resolution maintains the preeminence of the constitution, and denies the right of any state to secede, and for the maintenance of the Union under the constitution.

The second alleges that a war under the constitution merits the blessing of the immortal God of heaven, while a contest for the subversion of rights is as unboly as anything tyranny can inflict.

The third denounces the southern rebellion as the act of southern politicians and northern fanatics, and holds the act as unjustifiable in any sense.

The fourth condemns the war policies of the administration, as leaving the world in doubt whether their principal object is to subvert it at the north.

The fifth resolution repudiates support to a war waged against the constitution, and right out of the Union, are better than a government above the constitution and the laws.

The seventh deprecates the exercise of martial law outside of the limits of military occupation, and denounces arbitrary arrests.

The eighth and ninth condemn certain acts of aggression upon public rights, and insist upon the strict administration of law as it exists on the statute books.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that Rosecrans' army has been served with ten days' rations, and they are all in motion. Their destination is contraband; but it may be inferred, from the fact that Bragg, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here is, that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburg, and have determined to give up the southwest. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee's army comes north and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. From the present aspect of affairs at the east, this theory looks plausible.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.

Dates from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, are to the 24th ult.

All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city.

Gen. Juarez had taken command of the Mexican troops.

The Mexican fortifications were being strengthened, and it was believed that the government would food the valley on the north side of the French, and make

